

254 *SOME CUSTOMS OF THE PELEW ISLANDERS* NOTEIV

idesprea Celebes,¹ the Patagonians of South America,² and the
d Aleutians
istoni and
hereby many Indian tribes of North America.³ In the island of
en dress, Rambree,⁴ off
id live the coast of Aracan, a set of vagabond "conjurors,"
who dressed and
lived as women, used to dance round a tall pole,
invoking the aid of
their favourite idol on the occasion of any calamity.⁴
Male members
of the Vallabha sect in India often seek to win the
favour of the god
Krishna, whom they specially revere, by wearing their
hair long and
assimilating themselves to women; even their
spiritual chiefs,
the so-called Maharajas, sometimes simulate the
appearance of women
when they lead the worship of their followers.⁵ In
Madagascar we
hear of effeminate men who wore female attire and
acted as women,
thinking thereby to do God service.⁶ In the
kingdom of Congo
there was a sacrificial priest who commonly dressed
as a woman and

Tribes of the North-West Coast of Borneo," *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London*^ N.S. ii. (1863) pp. 31 sq. | Spenser St. John, *Life in the Forests of the Far East*^ (London, 1863), i. 73. In Sarawak these men are called *manangs*^ in Dutch. Borneo they are called *bazirs* or *bassirs*.
¹ Captain R. Mundy, *op. cit.* i. 82 sq. ; B. F. Matthes, *Over de Bissoes of heidensche Priesters en Priesteressen der Boegin&zen* (Amsterdam, 1872), pp. I sq.
² Th. Falkner, *Description of Patagonia* (Hereford, 1774), p. 117; J. Hutchinson, "The Tehuelche Indians of Patagonia," *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London*^ N.S. vii. (1869) p. 323.
 Among the Guaycurus of Southern Brazil there is a class of men who dress as women and do only women's work, such as spinning, weaving, and making pottery. But so far as I know, they are not said to be sorcerers or priests. See C. F. Ph. v. Martius, *Zur Ethnographic Amerikas zumal Brasiliens* (Leipsic, 1867), pp. 74 sq. ^
³ G. H. von Langsdorff, *Reise-urn die Welt* (Frankfort, 1812), ii. 43; H. J. Holmberg, « Tiber die Volker des Russischen Amerika," *Adas Societatis Scientianim Fennicae*^ iv. (Helsingfors, 1856} pp. 400 sq.; W. H. Dall, *Alaska* (London, 1870), pp. 402 sq. ; Ross Cox, *The Columbia River*^ (LcmdiOn, 1832), i. 327 sqq.; Father G. Boscana, "Chinigchinich," in [A. Robinson's] *Life in California* (New York, 1846),

pp. 283 *sq.* ; S. Powers, *Trbres of California* (Washington, 1877), pp. 132 *sq.* ; H. H. Bancroft, *Native Races of the Pacific States* (London, 1875-1876), i. 82, 92, 415, 585, 774 ;
Hontan, *Me moires de l'Amfrique Septentrionale* (Amsterdam, 1705), p. 144; J. F. Lafitau, *McCits des Sauvages Ameriquains* (Paris, 1/24), i. 52-54; Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1744), v^ul. 4 ^{s\$} > W. H. Keating, *Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River* (London, 1825), i. 227 *sq.* 436 ; George Catlin, *North American Indians* ^ (London, 1844), ii. 214 *sq.* j Maximilian Prinz zu Wied, *Reise in das inn ere Nord - America* (Coblentz, 1839-1841), ii. 132 *sq.* ;
D. G. Brinton, *The LendpJ and their Legends* (Philadelphia, 1885), PP. 109 *sq.* ; J. G. Müller, *Geschichte der amerikanischen Urreligionen* ^ (Bale, 167), pp. 44 *sq.* 418. Among the tribes which permitted the custom were the Illinois, Mandans, Dacotas (Sioux), S auks, and Foxes, to the east of the Rocky Mountains, the Yukis, Pomos, and Pitt River Indians of California, and the Koniags of Alaska.
⁴-Lieut. W. Foley, "Journal of a Tour through the Island of Rambree," *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, iv. (Calcutta, 1835) p. 199.
⁵ Monier Williams, *Religions Life and Thought in India* (London, 1883), p. 136. Compare J. A. Dubois, *Mcettsi Institutions, et Ctr&nonies des Peuples de finds* (Paris, 1825), i. 439.
⁶ O. Dapper, *Description de l'Afrique* (Amsterdam, 1686), p. 467.